

# Prairie Plant Profiles

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**Freedom Trail Park**

**Westfield, IN**

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# The Importance of Prairies

## *Economically*

- The initial cost of planting prairie can be less than the annual cost of maintaining grass or sod
- State funds may help pay for prairie because of its ecological benefits
- Prairies require little maintenance, saving on mowing costs and weed prevention
- Prairies do not require fertilization because the plants are adapted to live in the area

## *Ecologically*

- Deep root systems of native prairies cleanse groundwater by filtering out nutrients and minerals
- Soil quality also improves with prairie because native plants naturally balance soil nutrients, this means no fertilizer, which can pollute nearby streams and affect soils detrimentally in the long term, is required
- Prairies provide homes and food sources for wildlife, much of which has been pushed out of its natural habitat by recent development

## *Aesthetically and Recreationally*

- Prairies provide a plethora of wildflowers and ornamental grasses that are beautiful and add variety to the landscape
- Prairies provide an area for people to discover nature and participate in outdoor activities



## *Andropogon gerardii*

### **Big Bluestem**

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 3-10 feet

**Growing Season:** Summer

**Fruit Type:** Grain

**Leaf Color:** Green or Blue-Green

**Attracts:** Birds, butterflies



Big bluestem is a grass native to the tallgrass prairies of the Central United States. It can be distinguished by its green to blue-green stems and seedhead that usually branches into three parts. This unique seedhead, shaped somewhat like a turkey's foot, is the reason that the plant is often called "turkey feet." Big bluestem is known as a bunch grass because it usually grows in patches that form small hills. In the fall, the blades of the plant turn a unique shade of bronze, and the seedheads and stems may turn a russet color.

## *Bouteloua curtipendula*

### **Side-Oats Grama**

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 2 ½ feet

**Growing Season:** Summer

**Fruit Type:** Oat-like flowers

**Leaf Color:** Light Green to Green

**Attracts:** Songbirds



Side-oats grama is a medium-height clumping grass that produces purplish spikelet flowers on the side of the stem. In the fall, these turn a light tan color. This grass is fairly tolerant of drought and cold weather; it is also great for erosion control. Side-oats grama reproduces using rhizomes, which are underground horizontal roots. These roots spread from the main root and begin to grow downward. Eventually, when they are well-established, these roots will begin to grow upward and sprout from the ground, forming a new plant.



## *Carex bicknellii*

### Prairie Oval Sedge

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 1 ½ to 3 feet

**Growing Season:** April to July

**Fruit Type:** Grain-like seeds

**Leaf Color:** Light green to green

**Attracts:** Birds, caterpillars, butterflies



Prairie oval sedge is extremely versatile and can flourish in both dry upland prairies and wet river bottom prairies. It is a great plant for establishing prairie in new areas. Prairie sedge blooms a greenish-yellow color and has simple seedheads that are usually dispersed by the wind. Seedheads are held on stalks that are usually taller than the foliage of the plant. Individual blades of foliage are usually about 10 inches high and 3 mm across and hairless. Prairie sedge may die back during extremely hot, dry summers, but it will bloom again when conditions are right.

## *Carex brevior*

### Plains Oval Sedge

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 1 to 3 feet

**Growing Season:** April to May

**Fruit Type:** Grain

**Leaf Color:** Green

**Attracts:** Birds



Plains oval sedge can be found in sandy prairies and meadows and is common in disturbed areas because of its resilience to human activities. Its leaves are green and its “flowers” are green with reddish-brown tips, each containing one seed. These fruits are held on the ends of erect stems called culms; the leaves consist of individual blades. Each plant has 3 to 6 blades for every one culm.



## *Danthonia spicata*

### Poverty Oat Grass

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 1 to 1 ½ feet

**Growing Season:** Spring to summer

**Fruit Type:** Floral spikelets

**Leaf Color:** Green

**Attracts:** ---



Poverty oat grass is native to sand, gravel and hillside prairies. It prefers soils that are rocky or sandy and poor in nutrients. The plant has dense tufts of basal leaves that are extremely curly, giving it another common name, “curly grass.” Longer blades emerge from the tufts, and many terminate into spikelets that are a few inches long. Because it is short, this grass can be easily over-looked, but it an interesting addition to any prairie.

## *Elymus canadensis*

### Canada Wild Rye

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 5 feet

**Growing Season:** July to September

**Fruit Type:** Bristly flowers

**Leaf Color:** Bluish-green

**Attracts:** Birds



Canada wild rye is an ornamental grass that can be seen gently swaying in the breeze throughout North America. Its flowers are unique bristly spikes that can reach up to 6 inches in length. Flowers rise above the foliage on stiff stems, making them easily visible. They turn a tan color during the fall months but are usually present during the entire winter. Because of its arched flowers and tendency to sway with the smallest wind, it is often called nodding wild rye.



## *Elymus villosus*

### Silky Wild Rye

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 ½ to 3 ½ feet

**Growing Season:** July to September

**Fruit Type:** Bristly flowers

**Leaf Color:** Green

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Silky wild rye is another member of the *Elymus* genus that produces spiky, soft flowers towards the end of its growing season in the summer. These flowers are whitish green while in bloom, and then turn to a tan color in the fall. Silky wild rye is usually distributed by the wind, and birds tend to ignore it as a food source. This species can be identified because of the small bristly hairs on the stalk's sheath.

## *Elymus virginicus*

### Virginia Wild Rye

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 ½ feet

**Growing Season:** Spring

**Fruit Type:** Bristled flower

**Leaf Color:** Green

**Attracts:** Birds, butterflies



Virginia wild rye is very similar to its Canadian cousin. It is extremely abundant and tolerant of many habitats including prairies, woodlands, marshes, bluffs, and savannas. Each flower of the plant produces one long grain which is eventually blown by the wind to a new location where the seed will try to germinate. If it exists without competition, Virginia wild rye can become very dense.



## *Panicum virgatum*

### Switch Grass

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 3 to 6 feet

**Growing Season:** Summer

**Fruit Type:** Flower

**Leaf Color:** Green

**Attracts:** Birds



Switch grass tolerates a large variety of soils from dry to moist and prefers to be in full sunlight. It retains its vertical shape throughout the growing season. In mid-summer, foliage is topped by pinkish, finely textured flower panicles. These flowers turn beige in the fall, and the seed plumes persist throughout the winter, providing food for birds. Switch grass grows primarily in clumps but it can also spread by rhizomes (horizontally growing roots).

## *Schizachyrium scoparium*

### Little Bluestem

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 4 feet

**Growing Season:** Summer

**Fruit Type:** Flower

**Leaf Color:** Green



Little bluestem is best suited for full sun and is probably best known for its beautiful bronze-orange fall color. This plant also produces purplish-bronze flowers on stems rising above the foliage in August. These flowers fade, resulting in fluffy, silvery-white seedheads that are present through the winter. Little Bluestem is native to North America from Quebec to Alberta and south to Arizona and Florida.



# *Sorghastrum nutans*

## Indian Grass

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 3 to 5 feet

**Growing Season:** Summer

**Fruit Type:** Flower panicles

**Leaf Color:** Blue-green

**Attracts:** Birds



Indian grass is an ornamental grass that was once abundant in the tallgrass prairies that once covered most of the Midwest. In late summer, light brown flower panicles highlighted with yellow stamens form on stems that reach high above the rest of the foliage. These panicles are slender and feathery and can reach up to a foot in length. In the fall and winter, these panicles darken to a brown or chestnut color until finally fading to gray mid-winter. Indian grass is effective for erosion control on hillsides.

## *Asclepias incarnata*

### Swamp Milkweed

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 4 to 5 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** White, pink, mauve

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Swamp milkweed is a perennial that has tiny, pink to mauve flowers each with five relaxed petals and a raised center dome. Flowers bloom best from July to August and appear in clusters at the end of tall, erect stems. Leaves are narrow, lance-shaped, and tapered at the end. They are usually 3 to 6 inches long. After flowers bloom, they become seed pods, which burst open when ripe. Seeds released have silky hair that makes them easy for the wind to carry. Swamp milkweed is an important food source for the larval stage of monarch butterflies.

## *Aster azureus*

### Sky Blue Aster

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 3 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Pale blue to lavender

**Attracts:** Butterflies, bees



Sky blue asters are beautiful pale blue to lavender flowers with yellow centers. They are hardy plants that do well in a wide range of well-drained soils from dry to moist. They prefer full sun areas and handle drought well despite getting a powdery mildew on lower leaves after periods of drought. Because of their bright color, asters are attractive to birds and any nectar-loving insects.



## *Aster laevis*

### Smooth Aster

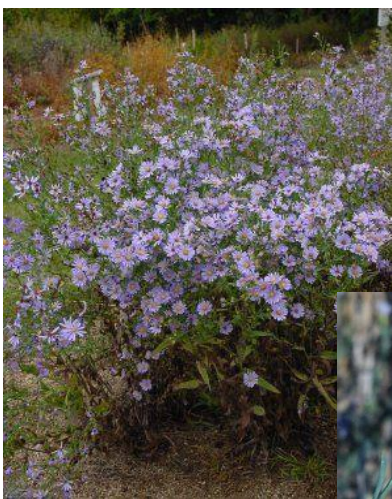
**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 4 feet

**Bloom Season:** Early fall

**Flower Color:** Violet to purple, white

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Smooth asters are late blooming perennials that come in a variety of colors. Many are purple with violet rays, but they can also come in white. They have yellow centers and are  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in size. The stems of this plant are unbranched and the leaves are generally toothed and smooth. Foliage is a bluish-green color.

## *Aster novae-angliae*

### New England Aster

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 3 to 6 feet

**Bloom Season:** Late summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Pink-purple

**Attracts:** Butterflies



New England asters prefer moist, rich soils and full sun. They bloom in the late summer, usually during August, and continue to bloom until late September or October. These plants are extremely capable of self-seeding and tend to spread fairly rapidly. New England asters are usually a violet or purple color with a yellow to orange center. They can also come in a more pinkish variety (shown in the left picture). When in bloom, these asters can reach a maximum height of 6 feet.



## *Baptisia leucantha*

### White False Indigo

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 4 feet

**Bloom Season:** Spring

**Flower Color:** White

**Attracts:** Butterflies



White false indigo got its name because early Americans used it for an indigo substitute when making blue dyes. It is a hardy plant that withstands poor soils and drought once it is established, but takes several years to get well-established. It begins with a shrubby appearance and then tends to open up and spread after it blooms. Flowers are small and white and give way to inflated seedpods that turn black when they are ripe.

## *Coreopsis palmata*

### Prairie Coreopsis

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 1 ½ to 2 ½ feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Prairie coreopsis blooms during May, June and July and its small yellow flowers are very attractive to butterflies and other nectar-collecting insects. It is capable of growing in poor, rocky soil, and is tolerant to heat, humidity, and drought. Prairie coreopsis spreads using rhizomes and self-seeding, and in optimum conditions can form large colonies.



## *Coreopsis tripteris*

### Tall Coreopsis

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 8 feet

**Bloom Season:** Mid-summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Tall coreopsis is a perennial that does the best in soils with consistent moderate moisture. In these conditions, tall coreopsis will form large colonies because of its tendency to self-seed. The flowers of tall coreopsis are yellow with brown centers and typically 1 to 2 inches in diameter. Stem leaves of this plant are divided into three narrow, lance-shaped, segments.

## *Echinacea pallida*

### Pale Purple Coneflower

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 3 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** Pale purple

**Attracts:** Butterflies, birds



Pale purple coneflowers are hardy plants that are resistant to drought, heat, humidity, and poor soils. The leaves of pale purple coneflowers are coarse, hairy and dark green. The flowers are pale purple, and the petals hang almost straight down. The plant has its most spectacular blooms in June and July, but will also bloom periodically throughout August. Dead flower stems stay erect well into the winter, and are often visited by goldfinches, who like to perch on the flowers and eat the seeds.

## *Echinacea purpurea*

### Purple Coneflower

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 5 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** Purplish pink

**Attracts:** Butterflies, birds



Purple coneflowers have dark green, toothed, lance-shaped leaves. They also have rose purple flowers with orange-bronze centers. *Echinacea* comes from the Greek word “echinos” meaning hedgehog. This name refers to the spiny center of the flower. Purple coneflowers bloom best between June and July, but will continue to bloom into August. Butterflies and birds are attracted to these flowers because of their bright color and large center.

## *Eryngium yuccifolium*

### Rattlesnake Master

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 4 to 5 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Greenish-white

**Attracts:** Birds



Rattlesnake master was so-named because of its former use as a treatment for rattlesnake bites. This plant is slow to take hold in a new environment, and does not transplant well. Its leaves are bristly-edged, sword-shaped, and a medium shade of green. Flowers bloom best between June and September, and rattlesnake master will self-seed in optimum growing conditions.



## *Helinium autumnale*

### Sneezeweed

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 3 to 5 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Sneezeweed is intolerant of dry soils, but can tolerate poor nutrients. It has extremely distinctive flowers. They are yellow rays with dull yellow centers. The centers are obviously domed out, and each of the wedge-shaped rays has three lobes on the end. Stems are tall and sturdy and branch at the top. Leaves are lance-shaped, alternating and dark green.

## *Heliopsis helianthoides*

### False Sunflower

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 3 to 5 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Orange to yellow

**Attracts:** Butterflies



False sunflowers are tolerant of some shade but prefer sun. They can also handle drought and poor soil nutrients. They are clump-forming perennials with daisy-like flowers that range from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. They flower best from June to August and are closely related to helianthus, true sunflowers.

## *Lespedeza capitata*

### Round-Headed Bush Clover

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 4 feet

**Bloom Season:** Mid-summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Creamy white

**Attracts:** Birds



Round-headed bush clover is so-called because of its clover-like foliage and flowers. Leaves are trifoliate and may have small hairs. This plant does well in sandy, infertile soils and full sun. Flowers have a magenta spot at the base of the bloom. Flowers bloom best from July to September.

## *Liatris aspera*

### Rough Blazing Star

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 3 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Purple

**Attracts:** Birds, hummingbirds, butterflies



Rough blazing star is a clump-forming flower that does well in dry soils. It is tolerant of summer heat and humidity, but does not do well in soils that are moist during the winter. This plant feature striking purple blooms that are rounded and fluffy. Several blooms are present on each flower spike at the top of tall stalks and they usually bloom at the same time, making them very beautiful. Flowers usually bloom from August to October. Leaves are rough, narrow, and lance-shaped.



## *Liatris spicata*

### Dense Blazing Star

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 4 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** Red-purple

**Attracts:** Birds, butterflies



Dense blazing star is a close relative of rough blazing star that is tolerant of poor soils, but performs better in more nutrient rich, moist soils. Dense blazing star flowers are fluffy and a deep red purple color. They often reach diameters of approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. Blooming season for this plant is July to August. Because the blooms are commonly very feathery, the name gayfeather has also been given to this species.

## *Monarda fistulosa*

### Bergamot

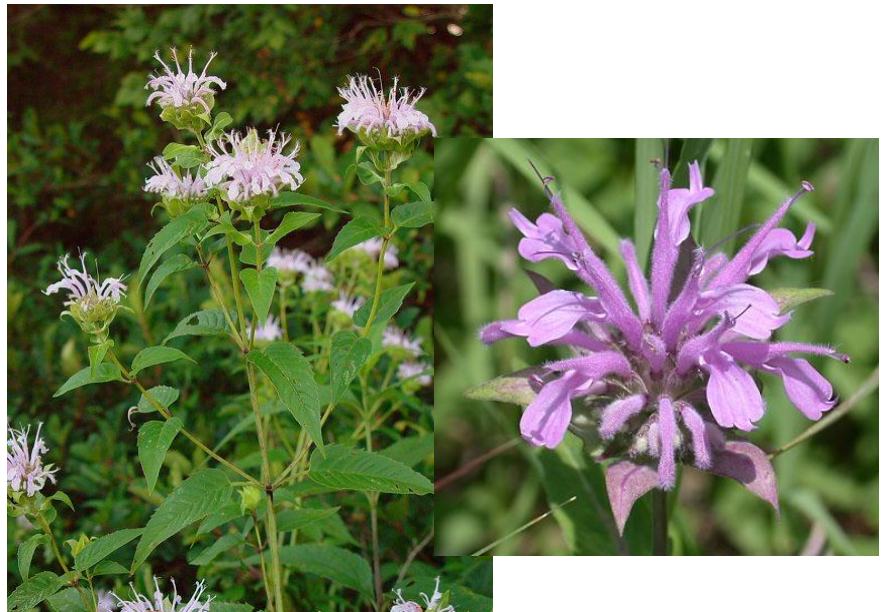
**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 4 feet

**Bloom Season:** Mid-summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Pink/lavender

**Attracts:** Hummingbirds, butterflies



Wild bergamot is a perennial and relative of mint with very unique flowers. It grows best in full sun and can tolerate poor soils and some drought. It tends to self-seed when it is in good condition, and it requires good air circulation for survival. Large, pinkish or lavender flowers bloom on the top of square stems and showy pinkish bracts from July to September. This plant has oblong, toothed, grayish green leaves.



## *Parthenium integrifolium*

### Wild Quinine

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 4 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** White

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Wild quinine is a perennial with wooly-looking white flower heads. Each flower head has 5 tiny ray flowers that are approximately 1/12 inch in diameter. Flowers bloom best from May to August. Wild quinine has green leaves that are rough, coarse and toothed. It remains a mystery why the flower was named *integrifolium* because it means “entire, lacking lobes or teeth,” while the leaves are the opposite.

## *Penstemon digitalis*

### Foxglove Beardtongue

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 3 to 5 feet

**Bloom Season:** Spring to summer

**Flower Color:** White

**Attracts:** Birds, butterflies



Foxglove beardtongue earned its name because one of the stamens of the flower usually has a tuft of small hairs. *Penstemon* means “five stamens” in Greek, and the flower is so-called because it has five stamens, although one is infertile. This plant has large, white, tubular flowers that are approximately 1 ¼ inches long. The leaves on the stem are lance-shaped and oblong. This plant does well in dry, well-drained soils.



## *Potentilla arguta*

### Prairie Cinquefoil

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 3 feet

**Bloom Season:** Mid-summer

**Flower Color:** White

**Attracts:** Bees, small butterflies



The leaves and stem of prairie cinquefoil are covered in small, whitish hairs and appear fuzzy. Leaves are oblong-shaped and coarsely serrated. The flowers of this plant, which bloom for about a month during the summer, are white with yellow centers and bloom at the top of the plant in small clusters. Seeds are spread by the wind and the plant utilizes rhizomes, also, although they are not particularly aggressive.

## *Pycnanthemum virginianum*

### Mountain Mint

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 3 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer to fall

**Flower Color:** White

**Attracts:** ---



Mountain mint usually occurs in moist soils in swamps and meadows, despite its name. When crushed, the oblong, toothless leaves and the small, white, two-lipped flowers give off a strong minty aroma. This plant blooms best from July to September. Mountain mint can be used in teas, as well as a good addition to an herb garden.



*Ratibida pinnata*

## Yellow Coneflower

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 3 to 5 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Yellow coneflowers, also called gray-headed coneflowers, are perennials with a long bloom period between June and August. The flowers are similar to those of the purple and pale purple coneflowers; the petals hang down almost vertically from the cone-shaped gray-colored centers. The foliage of this plant is green, and leaves are narrow and can be up to 5 inches.

*Rudbeckia hirta*

## Black-Eyed Susan

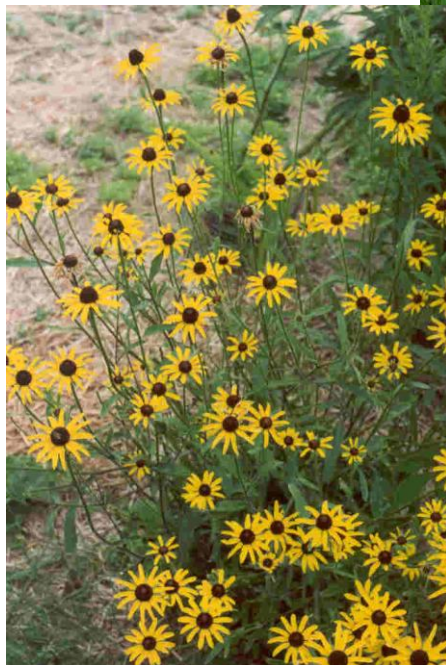
**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 3 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Black-eyed susans tolerate heat, drought, and a wide range of soils, making them very popular plants for residential gardens. They can be somewhat weedy if not kept under control and they freely self-seed. The flowers are bright yellow with dark, chocolate brown centers. These flowers will bloom from seed in the first year. They usually bloom from June to September. The leaves are rough, hairy and lance-shaped, and grow to be between 3 and 7 inches long.



## *Rudbeckia subtomentosa*

### Sweet Black-Eyed Susan

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 3 to 5 feet

**Bloom Season:** Mid-summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Sweet black-eyed susans are very tolerant of hot, humid summers, but not as tolerant of drought. They have branched stems with yellow ray flowers, and a brownish-purple center disk. The leaves of these plants are gray-green and toothed and the underside is downy. They are common because of their long summer to fall bloom period.

## *Silphium integrifolium*

### Rosinweed

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 6 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Attracts:** Butterflies, birds



Rosinweed gets its name from the gummy sap that is excreted from the plant if it is cut or broken at the stem. It produces sunflower-like flowers that feature yellow rays with a yellow center disk. Stems are erect, hairy and have pairs of hairy to wooly, deep green, bristly leaves that can be about 6 inches long. Flowers bloom best July to September, and have diameters of 3 to 4 inches.

## *Silphium laciniatum*

### Compass Plant

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 5 to 9 feet

**Bloom Season:** Mid-summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Compass plant tolerates poor soils and full sun. It is a tall, sturdy, bristly plant that features huge leaves (up to 18 inches) that are cut closely to the mid-rib and slightly reminiscent of pin oak leaves. The flowers are up to 5 inches wide and have yellow petals as well as a yellow center. Flowers bloom best from July to September. This plant is called the compass plant because its basal leaves (those near the base of the plant) usually orient themselves on a north-south axis to minimize intense sun exposure.

## *Silphium perfoliatum*

### Cupplant

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 4 to 8 feet

**Bloom Season:** Mid-summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Attracts:** Butterflies, birds



Cupplant is so-called because of an interesting adaptation that involves the leaves. They form in pairs, one leaf on each side of the rough, sturdy stem of the plant. These leaves are joined at the bases, forming a cup where the leaves meet the stem. This cup can be used to collect rainwater for the plant to use later. Cupplants bloom best from July to September, and flowers are light yellow with darker yellow centers. Flowers are usually about 3 inches in diameter and bloom on the top part of the plant.



## *Silphium terebinthinaceum*

### **Prairie Dock**

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 3 to 10 feet

**Bloom Season:** Mid-summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Prairie dock is another member of the silphium family. This plant is slow to establish and may not flower until its second or third year. When it does flower, prairie dock forms yellow flowers, 3 inches in diameter with yellow centers. Basal clumps of heart-shaped, medium green leaves grow to be up to 2 inches long. Prairie dock prefers full sun and can tolerate poor soils and some drought.

## *Solidago rigida*

### **Stiff Goldenrod**

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 3 to 5 feet

**Bloom Season:** Mid-summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Stiff goldenrod is a perennial that is attractive to bees and butterflies. The plant has yellow, tiny daisy-like flowers that grow in dense clusters atop erect, hairy stems. Leaves are broad and of a medium-green color. Stiff goldenrod has larger flowers than other goldenrods and blooms best between August and September. It does best in full sun and well-drained soils.



## *Solidago speciosa*

### Showy Goldenrod

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 2 to 3 feet

**Bloom Season:** Mid-summer to fall

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Showy goldenrod is another perennial that tolerates nutrient-poor, dry soils. This plant has narrow, reddish stems with narrow leaves. Tiny, bright yellow flowers bloom in club-shaped clusters at the apical end of the stems. Showy goldenrod has some of the showiest flowers in the goldenrod family, as the name suggests. It is also worth noting that, although often wrongly accused, goldenrod is not a contributing factor to hay fever.

## *Veronicastrum virginicum*

### Culver's Root

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 4 to 7 feet

**Bloom Season:** Summer

**Flower Color:** White to pale blue

**Attracts:** Butterflies



Culver's root is a perennial that takes several years to establish itself in a garden and will flop if grown in too much shade. This plant has lance-shaped leaves that grow in whorls around the upright, sturdy stem. Flowers bloom on dense, slender 9 inch long spikes. They are white to pale blue and open from the top of the spike down to the bottom from May to August. The roots of Culver's root have been used for medicinal purposes as a cathartic.



## *Zizia aptera*

### **Zizia**

**Duration:** Perennial

**Size:** 1 to 3 feet

**Bloom Season:** Spring

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Attracts:** ---



Zizia is a perennial member of the carrot family. It usually occurs naturally in small colonies in woody areas, thickets, and prairies. Leaves are three-sectioned and toothed. The basal leaves are heart-shaped and easily recognizable. Flat-topped clusters of tiny yellow flowers bloom in late spring, usually May.